

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Italian Opera.—  
Tosca, or the Last Days of Pompeii.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—CAMEL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.—East Lynne.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Broadway.—BASTY.

NEW FORTY THEATRE. Broadway.—SARATOGA.

BOWERY THEATRE. Broadway.—JACK AND THE BEAN-STALK.—JOHN JONES.—THE BIRD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—MINNIE.

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"These bread riots having now commenced," says the *Standard*. "Where or when they will end God only knows."

The venerable John J. Crittenden will run again for Congress in the Eighth district of Kentucky. The copperhead journals say the Connecticut election was carried by bribery, corruption, kidnapping democrats, sending soldiers home to vote, using government secret service money, bringing in foreign stump speakers, rowdism, ballot box stuffing, and otherwise a shameful interference with the popular will.

The Richmond *Whig* says that if Charleston is taken by the Union forces it will only be as a heap of ruins. That is just the situation a large number of the people of the North desire that hot bed of rebellion to be in when it falls into our hands.

We had a delightful foretaste of summer weather yesterday. The temperature was extremely mild, while the sun shone out as brightly as in July. Overcoats were cast aside, and all who could by any means put their legs under them turned into the streets to enjoy a pleasant walk, or to air themselves by a drive through the Central Park and the fashionable avenues. The change of weather gave a very decided improvement to the appearance of the city generally.

Business was generally depressed on Saturday. Light sales of breadstuffs were noticed, though in most instances buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions and groceries were in moderate request, at about former rates. There was rather more activity in buy, fish and tallow. Cotton was more inquired for, and middlings were limited, without any notable alterations in prices. Freight was heavy and engagements unimportant.

The gold and stock markets were feverish on Saturday, in consequence of the exciting news from Charleston. Gold fluctuated between 150 1/2 and 150 3/4, closing at 150 3/4. Stocks were irregular. Harlem advanced about 1/4 per cent, while other stocks were without material change. Exchange was inactive at 164 1/2. Money was very easy indeed; call loans 5 1/2 per cent.

**Important from Charleston—News Direct.**

We are in possession of news direct from Charleston to Thursday night last, the 9th inst., mainly confirming the intelligence previously received through rebel sources. The sinking of the iron-clad *Keokuk* is confirmed; but we are happy to learn that only one man lost his life on board of her. The various articles which floated ashore from the sunken vessel, some of them covered with blood, gave rise to the notion among the rebels that the slaughter on board the *Keokuk* was terrible. Fortunately the news now received completely dispels that idea. The only other iron-clad injured was the *Nahant*, which put back to Port Royal for repairs. We learn, too, that at ten o'clock on the evening of the 9th instant Gen. Hunter went up the bay in his flagship. This doubtless indicates that he was about to effect a landing, and that the attack on the enemy's works on Morris or Sullivan's island would be shortly commenced by the combined forces of the Union.

All day on Saturday and yesterday the excitement in this city was very great on account of the battle which had thus begun at Charleston. According to the rebel telegrams, as far as the fight had proceeded it appeared unfavorable to the Union arms. The movement described by them, however, was only a reconnaissance in force, to find the range of the enemy's works, to draw his fire, and to gain such other information as might be necessary preliminary to a general action. But as one of our vessels had been sunk and another disabled, and as the attack had not been renewed for two days, great anxiety was felt for reliable intelligence. The interest was enhanced from the recollection that on the same day, two years ago, we received the news of the bombardment by the rebels of Fort Sumter and its surrender into their hands.

We may now expect in a few days the most important news from that quarter. Why should there be any doubt about the success of the expedition against Charleston? When the *Geo. Peabody* left, on the 9th inst., the best of spirits prevailed among our officers and men. If that stronghold does not fall, it is only because an insufficient force by land and water has been sent against it, and that the enemy has had so long a time given him to prepare for its defence. Our government has had two years in which to make its preparations, and, considering the means at its disposal, the unlimited number of men, ships, heavy ordnance, small arms, ammunition, and all the appliances of war which money without stint could create or purchase, it will be disgraced in the extreme if the assault should now end in failure, like the operations against Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Richmond. The War and Navy departments were well aware of the formidable nature of the fortifications of Charleston. They knew that it required Fort Moultrie, an iron-clad battery on Cummings' Point, and numerous other batteries, for two days, to compel the capitulation of Fort Sumter in 1861, manned by only seventy starving men, isolated from all succor; and even then it was only by the burning of the officers' quarters with shell, and thus rendering the place too hot for the existence of the men, that the surrender was forced. The fort itself was but little injured. The woodwork has since been removed and precautions taken against a repetition of the conflagration, and the fort on the outside has been greatly strengthened and protected. It seems, then, that if so many batteries and guns could effect so little against a handful of men under such adverse circumstances, and with guns of small calibre, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the thirty guns carried by eight iron-clads could very easily accomplish the destruction of the same fort, improved and well manned, and its communications open with the shore, while not only the guns of that fort, but perhaps two hundred other guns, were bringing to bear their concentrated fire upon these little monitors. The recent fight in the Ogeechee shows that these vessels can stand a great deal of hammering. The *Nahant*, for instance, as we learn by the *Geo. Peabody*, had five hundred shots fired at her from the rebel batteries. Recent experiments in England have demonstrated that there are no vessels afloat with armor sufficiently heavy to resist the fire of the latest heavy guns. Whether or not the rebels possess such ordnance there is no evidence to show. But considering that English vessels have been continually running the blockade, and also that the *Tredgar Works* at Richmond are equal to the manufacture of cannon of the largest calibre known, it would be only acting the part of prudence to assume that guns of this calibre are mounted at Charleston, and to take measures accordingly.

In one respect Charleston is most favorable for our operations against it. There is no high ground in the vicinity: Fort Sumter and Pinckney rise out of the sea, and the advantage

they possess by elevation does not give them a plunging fire; Fort Moultrie is only a water battery, and has hardly any elevation at all. But by the number of their guns and batteries, their concentrated fire, the obstructions of the channel and the treacherous torpedoes strewn at the bottom of the harbor, they make up for the want of bluffs. It is on the whole more difficult to capture than Sebastopol, which required regular approaches, a long siege, and the sacrifice of a large number of men.

If the city be found impregnable in front, then a large enough force, one hundred thousand men if necessary, ought to be sent to take it in the rear; or it might be reduced even in front, with a sufficient number of men, by regular approaches, taking battery after battery, and landing troops and making parallels, so as to reach within shelling distance of the forts. After their capture the fall of the city would be inevitable. But the news by the *Peabody* indicates the success of Dupont's and Hunter's forces. Our officers and men are in good spirits, and our government feels sanguine of the result.

**Martetz's Crowning Triumph—The Great Operatic Sensation.**

We have heretofore compared Manager Martetz to President Lincoln. Recent events have shown that the comparison does not do Martetz justice. His administration began in very much the same way as that of Mr. Lincoln; but it has succeeded more gloriously. Martetz has brought to this city the best and most complete operatic troupe which has blessed us since the days of Malibran. With this company he has revived several standard operas in a style unequalled since Grisi and Mario. He has now achieved his crowning triumph by the immensely successful production of *Petrella*'s new opera, "Ione; or, the Last Days of Pompeii," and his superiority over all former managers of the Academy, from Ole Bull to the imperturbable Grau, is universally acknowledged. We hope to be able to give President Lincoln equal praise before very long; but at present Martetz is decidedly ahead.

In "Ione" the artists of Martetz's company appear to the best possible advantage. They are all superb actors as well as excellent singers, and, while the music of the opera seems to have been written for just such voices as theirs, the dramatic force and fervor of the libretto allow their histrionic powers the fullest scope. *Petrella* is a new composer, and his "Ione" has not yet been heard in Paris or London. Italy, Havana and New York have the monopoly of this work, which ranks among the sensations of the age. All mere technical criticism falls to convey any adequate idea of the beauties of "Ione." The music produces the same impression upon the mind as the reading of Dante's "Inferno" or Milton's "Paradise Lost." It is a singular and original combination of celestial melodies and infernal grandeur and sublimity. Without at all imitating Mozart, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, Rossini, Meyerbeer, or any other maestro, ancient or modern, *Petrella* has contrived to harmonize the Italian and German schools, selecting the best points of each, and writing equally well for the voice and the orchestra. The result is a masterpiece of genius, worthy of the progressive century in which we live. The libretto follows Bulwer's novel closely, preserving the strongest and best contrasted scenes, and thus giving to the opera a vivid dramatic interest which Martetz's artists admirably depict, and which makes the work doubly popular, since it attracts playgoers as well as lovers of music.

Medori and Mazzoleni sing and act the leading roles of Ione and Glauco perfectly. Medori is a great artist. She sings like Grisi and acts like Mrs. Siddons or Fanny Kemble. Mazzoleni's history is almost a romance. He was educated at the University at Vienna for a lawyer and a statesman. One night, walking home from the opera with a few fellow students, he began to sing a romance, which he had just heard, and was soon stopped by a couple of operatic artists, who told him that a man with such a tenor voice as his should throw logic to the dogs and go upon the stage. Mazzoleni took this kind advice, and the world has gained a fine artist, and lost, perhaps, a leading statesman. In this country Mazzoleni might be profitably employed in both capacities. When the operatic season is over President Lincoln should give him a seat in the Cabinet. His notes are far better than Chase's legal tender. His acting is equal to that of Talma or Kean, and far superior to that of Forrest or any other disciple of the Black Hawk school. Supported by an efficient company and an increased orchestra, Medori and Mazzoleni have created a positive furor in "Ione." At every representation the Academy is crowded to its utmost capacity, and the display of toilettes is unsurpassed by any European audience. The artists are called before the curtain two or three times at the end of each act, and the applause is at once appreciative and enthusiastic. It is rumored that Martetz will give no more opera after this week; and that Medori is about to return to Belgium; but we hope that these reports are unfounded. "Ione" would draw large houses for a month at least.

From the consideration of this subject we deduce, for President Lincoln's guidance, the practical lesson that the American people knew how to appreciate a good thing. Martetz's administration of the opera has been a great triumph because he has served success. Let the President administer our national affairs in the same style, and he will achieve equal fame and honors. Martetz placed good artists in the leading roles, and supported them with a large and well appointed army of chorus singers. The President should be as careful in the selection of his commanders, and should put the conscription act in force, if necessary, to raise a sufficiently numerous army of soldiers. Then, his management should be as enterprising and liberal as Martetz's, and his coat will be as immense, and the opposition to his administration feeble and insignificant. Martetz's crowning triumph is the magnificent production of "The Last Days of Pompeii." President Lincoln has the opportunity of securing even greater glory by the immediate representation of a tremendous spectacular drama to be called "The Last Days of the Rebellion."

**Theatrical.**  
Matilda Heron revives "Camille"—her best part—at Niblo's Garden this evening. New scenery and a fine cast.

Miss Lucile Western plays "East Lynne" for the last time at the Winter Garden to-night. The occasion is her last performance in New York city.

Miss Laura Keane responds this evening, in "Daddy Day," having recovered from her recent accident.

## NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

## THE LATE BATTLE AT FRANKLIN.

The Rebels Under Van Dorn, Fifteen Thousand Strong, Badly Whipped.

## The Brilliant Charge of General Stanley's Cavalry.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Franklin, April 12, 1863.

A special despatch from Murfreesboro says:—

Van Dorn attacked Granger with fifteen thousand men.

The battle lasted nearly all day.

The enemy was repulsed, with a loss of three hundred men.

Our loss was about one hundred.

General Stanley's cavalry, led by him in person, charged and captured a battery and two hundred prisoners, but, being unsupported, was compelled to relinquish the battery and all but twenty of the prisoners.

The enemy was pursued until dark.

Official Despatch from General Rosecrans.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 11, 1863.

Major General HALL, General-in-Chief:—

The following despatch was received from General Granger on the 10th inst.:—

Van Dorn made his promised attack to-day, at one o'clock, directly in front and on the town. The infantry regiments on guard in town, with the cavalry pickets, held him at bay until their ammunition was exhausted. The dense smoke and atmosphere favored their operations, enabling them to approach very near without our being able to observe them. Our sharp guns and our light batteries opened upon them with murderous effect, literally blowing them to pieces. The rebels were moving down on the Lewisburg pike, capturing six pieces of artillery and some two hundred prisoners; but, owing to the unfavorable nature of the country, was unable to hold them, being attacked by greater superior numbers, outfought and nearly surrounded. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is less than one hundred, while the enemy's cannot be less than three times that number. They were repulsed on all sides, and driven until darkness prevented the pursuit. Captain McIntyre, of the Fourth regulars, took the battery and prisoners, bringing off thirty odd of the latter.

G. GRANGER, Major General.

W. S. ROBERTSON, Major General.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

Arrival of a Refugee from Richmond—

The Recent Breach in that City—

Destitution of the Families of the Working Classes—The Defenses of Richmond, &c., &c.

Richmond, Ark., April 11, 1863.

A refugee who left Richmond last Tuesday has arrived within our lines.

The broad riot in that city was witnessed by him and caused the greatest consternation among the authorities.

The women were the heads of the families of the working classes, and were actually starving, many having been compelled to beg on the street. A repetition of the demonstration is feared, and every precaution is being taken to avert it. The effect upon the troops was very demoralizing, the men being very clamorous, and demanding that their families should be fed.

Reinforcements are hurrying up to Fredericksburg as rapidly as possible. Most of them are conscripts and convalescents. Several divisions are encamped about Richmond, one of which started off in great haste at the time Averell visited Cooper, but returned again in a few days.

Work has been suspended upon the fortifications around Richmond, their impregnability being considered certain. Earthworks are being thrown up along the Rapidan river; but the force in that vicinity is composed chiefly of cavalry.

Two gunboats, iron-clads, are at the James river. The Virginia lies down near Drury's Bluff, and has made several attempts to pass the obstructions, but failed. The third is disabled, but rapidly approaching completion.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Return of the Tallahassee Fleet—Union

Iron-Clads and Transports Preparing to Run the Blockade—&c., &c.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 12, 1863.

A special despatch from Helena, Ark., dated April 9, says:—

The entire Tallahassee fleet, consisting of the divisions under General Ross and Quincy, and numerous gun and mortar boats, arrived last night. The expedition, which has been about forty-three days, left Fort Greenwald on Sunday. As soon as the battle was observed by the enemy they opened a brisk fire upon the woods where batteries had been planted, which continued till the last boat steamed up the river. On the passage the boats were frequently fired on by guerrillas. A number of soldiers were wounded and twenty-five or thirty killed.

The divisions under Quincy and Hovey have been ordered to Vicksburg.

Cano, April 12, 1863.

The despatch boat New National has arrived from Vicksburg, which place she left on Wednesday. She brings the news that the iron-clads *Louisiana*, *Mont City*, *Carondelet*, *Benton*, *Lafayette* and two others are prepared to run the blockade. They expected to execute the movement on Friday or Saturday night. It was also said that transports had been prepared with log and cotton boulders to run the batteries.

The reported arrival of Gen. Osterhaus at Canby, Texas below Vicksburg, on the Louisiana side, with a heavy force, is confirmed.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Foster Still Surrounded by Rebels at

Washington—Union Troops Sent to Relieve Him Driven Back With Loss—General Foster Refuses to Receive

Flags of Truce, and Tells the Rebels if They Want the Town to "Come and Take It," &c., &c.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 12, 1863.

The S. B. Spaulding arrived to-day from Washington City.

No communication has been received at Newbern from General Foster since Wednesday night.

Women and children are leaving Newbern.

Seven thousand troops attempting to reach Washington from Newbern, were driven back on Wednesday night, with the loss of about fifty men.

The last account from General Foster states that the rebels had sent in three flags of truce for him to surrender Washington.

Foster's reply to the last was to send no more flag, if they did he would capture them, and if they wanted Washington to come and take it.

Interesting from Wilmington.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 25, 1863.

Capture of Two Anglo-Red Schooners, &c.

I have the pleasure of informing your readers that the United States steamers *St. George* and *Mount Vernon* have captured, within the last twenty hours, two Anglo-Red Schooners, viz., the *St. Mary* and *St. James*, of Nassau, N. Y., and the *St. John*, of Nassau, N. Y.